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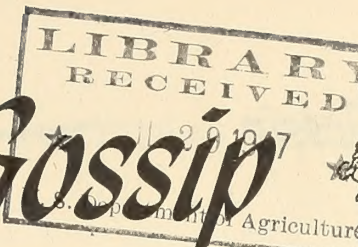
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Gardenside Gossip

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JULY 1947



"YES, I BEN TU SUPPER. I WAS MAKIN' GARDIN
TU-DAY, AN' THE SMELL O' THE AIRTH MADE
ME HUNGRIER 'N A BEAR, SO JERUSHY GOT
SUPPER AIRLY!"

"YES, LISHER," SOLON REMARKED, "FOR A
PUSSON OF YOUR SEDIMENTARY OCKYPATIONS
THE' HAIN'T NOTHIN MORE BENEFICIENT 'AN
A-GITTIN AOU' DOORS;"---

Robinson. Uncle Lisha's Shop.

With these words in the Yankee idiom
of a hundred years ago, our blind author
proclaimed his knowledge of the fact, -as
true now as then, - that for shoemakers
and others whose work is indoors, a little
stirring of the soil is necessary. True,
Uncle Lisha also got relaxation from
trout fishing. But in an age and a section
where daily hard work in the fields was
the fortune of nearly everyone, we find a
recognition of the good to be gained from
outdoor toil. Mr. Robinson's stories but
repeat the ideas of the people who sur-
rounded his home in Vermont during the
last half of the nineteenth century, -
farmers all, save for the merchant, the
blacksmith, and the cordwainer.

In this day and age, we who follow so
many more varied ways may well learn from
past. Then we may be able to say with the
teacher who recently came for a few plants,
"I am so thankful I have this hobby."

THE NANKEEN LILY.

Lilium testaceum.

Of the Lilies known to be hybrids, this is the only one
that has been grown for any length of time. It is considered
to be the result of a union of the Madonna Lily, and the
Scarlet Turks-cap, *L. chalcedonicum*. From the Madonna Lily
it derives its habit of growth, and need of shallow planting.
But its color is a curious blend of the two flowers. The
plant may stand to seven feet high, when established on a
fertile soil. The stem near the ground is heavily foliaged
but half way up, the leaves shorten. The flowers are born
in a close spike, and are drooping, three inches across, with
the segments reflexed so that the tips often touch the stem
of the flower. These segments are apricot or nankeen-yellow
often flushed with pink, and unspotted. The blooms are nicely
fragrant and open with or just later than the Madonna Lily.

Culture is not difficult. Like *L. candidum*, the Nankeen Lily
is susceptible to Botrytis, but this can now be controlled
with Copper dusts, while Bordeaux has always given protection.
The bulb is hardy, but is benefitted by being set on a light
layer of sand, to be sure of good drainage. Well enriched soil
is advisable, but we do not suggest the free use of chemicals.
Old manure or compost may be used freely, and deeply.

We were fortunate in obtaining a moderate number of fine
bulbs last fall, now strongly in bud. The best planting time
is August, after the stem ripens, when they will be sent out.

LARGE FLOWERING BULBS-----TWO DOLLARS EACH.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

1947,-TO DATE.

PRICES. Unless the price per plant is specifically stated, these Poppies are 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.50. TO OBTAIN THE LOWER QUANTITY PRICES, you must order three or more of one kind of Poppy,-NOT three different kinds.

ATROSANGUINEA MAXIMA. A clear rich red,not orange at all.One of the best sorts,often 40" tall,but erect and strong.

BETTY ANN. Beautifully crinkled petals of La France pink,with no basal spots.Admired by every visitor,this spring.

CAVALIER. Deep,rich,maroon red.Only Claude Fox is deeper in color,tho both are brighter than Mahony.50¢ each;3 for \$1.25.

CERISE BEAUTY. Ours is not only the true variety,but it is truly a cerise pink.Many stocks of this are untrue.

CHEERIO. A lovely shell pink sort,with bright cherry red basal spots.Good size and habit,and a beautiful textured bloom.50¢.

CLAUDE FOX. Deepest red of all our sorts.Stiffy erect plant.\$1.00

CURTIS GIANT FLAME. A giant red Poppy,on tall strong stems.

ENFIELD BEAUTY. A beautiful cherry pink flower,on an erect stem.Medium size,and a very satisfying color.Fine massed.

FLANDERS FIELDS. Just a shade lighter red than Lulu Neeley.50¢.

GLOWING EMBERS. Deep brick red,touched orange.A crinkled,cupped bloom that is both showy and satisfying.

GOLD OF OPHIR. Orange yellow,fading to yellow.An established plant is nearer gold in color,than when newly set.

JEANNIE MAWSON. A lovely peach pink,of vigorous growth.Very large flowers.The best in this bright pink color.

JOHN 111. A dainty,much crinkled flower of coral pink.Not a large plant,but blooms profusely and is much admired.

JOYCE. Rose red,or rose cerise.One of the first to bloom.

JULIA BUCK. Large,deep coral pink flowers on strong rigid stems.

LORD LAMBOURNE. A glowing bright red,with lacinated petals.

LULU A.NEELEY. Medium sized deep glowing red flowers on sturdy erect stems.One of the finest poppies in its color.

MANCHU'S FAN. Brilliant scarlet.The green bracts are wider than the petals,and give a bizarre appearance.

MRS.PERRY. The standard soft salmon pink sort.Large and fine.

NORTH DAKOTA GOLD. A better Gold of Ophir,we think. 50¢ each.

PROSERPINE. Tall,and late,with chinese-red flowers,which have very dark centers.Vigorous and free flowering.

ROSE BEAUTY. Truly rose in color,this is distinct from other pink Poppies,and an excellent sort.The color blends with others,yet is itself rich and satisfying.50¢ each;3 for \$1.25

Elsewhere in this issue is sufficient comment on the weather we have had so far this year.Instead,we want to tell you of a few things that have particularly pleased us,and a little of what we hope for in the future.

Starting the flower season,were the White Mertensia and a pale lavender form which we have selected.Some years back we investigated methods of increasing this plant,and arrived at certain conclusions.But,like scientists with a new vaccine,we hesitated to use the method on our choice forms.Last year,we took the plunge,and with notable success.We at last have a fair number of the two colors,small plants it is true,but they will become larger this season,and then another propagation,and we'll be able to let some go.We have a few plants as well of a pure pink form.Perhaps only the white form is enough different from the wild type to make it interesting to plant lovers,but we don't think so,and a few enthusiasts who have seen these forms have already asked for the first plants available of the lavender.The white is our first choice,with the pink a close second.

Double Bloodroot is at last happy again,after being so nearly lost.We shall fill the orders on file,this fall,but will not accept any more for this year.The very wet season was fortunate for this plant,-we had put it on a rather dry soil stuffed full of humus,and it has been particularly happy.There should be a strong increase.Our one plant of the pink double form,flowered again,but that is all.We understand the large colony at the Montreal Botanic Garden has been lost thru disease,and apparently this form has an inherent weakness for it does not increase at all easily.

One double Trillium grandiflorum flowered.Both grew well,but there is no evidence of increase this year. Near it is our stock of Podophyllum emodi,which we have increased to some extent.A possible source for this plant,in Scandinavia,did not pan out.But in a few years,we shall have a fine lot again. Just across the way is growing the little native Milkweed Asclepias quadrifolia,which we like very much.We cut it all apart last fall,and every piece grew.We can offer it soon.

We find we have a small quantity of two plants we once grew in large amounts. Of Campanula bellardi miranda,we have three small clumps.And of Thalictrum kiusianum,quite a number more than that.Both must be kept for this year,but should be available next summer.

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1947,-to date, con.

In the wider fields, we have had three massive displays. First place must go to the Pyrethrums. The largest beds were those we have offered this year, but of others available in the past, such as Candystick; Victory; Mrs. C.E. Beckwith; and Miami Queen, we had fair sized lots, and as this is written, we are hard at work increasing them to the utmost. In addition, we have a lot of new sorts, including some just now received. Of a few, we may have enough to offer them this fall. Others will take a bit longer. We are in touch with several enthusiasts, who have been raising seedlings and have fine forms which we hope eventually to test here. And in our own grounds, we are doing intensive crossing.

Oriental Poppies have been the best in several seasons, tho constant rain made the blooms soft, and the occasional sunny day would quickly furl or fade them. But the plants made splendid growth, and anyone who saw the display at its best, will vouch for both quality and quantity. Nearby is a fine large lot of Russell Lupins, from American seed. So far at least no seed by the English introducer has been offered since the war ended. But this strain is as fine as we recall the original to have been, with widely varied colors, long spikes, and best of all, the ability to hold the florets for several days, so that they could be used as cut flowers, without strewing the vicinity with faded and dropped flowers. Good enough in this respect to be acceptable on the local cut flower market, which other strains never were.

Right now, we have the largest display of *Lilium tenuifolium* we have ever seen, and still thousands of flowers to open. All Lillies are late this year, most L. concolor is not yet open, and no Regals, while of course the whole tribe of hybrids will not even show color for some weeks yet. We expect some beautiful new forms in one lot of seedlings to flower for the first time this year, and visit them daily, tho it is most apparent that no flowers will appear before mid-July.

But the prize must go to a little new plant, we have christened SUNBEAM. That is all we dare tell you about it now, for it isn't for sale, or even certain when it will be. Some six thousand plants of it will soon be in full flower. Remember the name. We predict you'll soon hear a lot about it.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

SALMON GLOW. A new double Poppy, in salmon-orange. Do not confuse this with the old May Queen or Olympia. It is distinct.

SILVER BLICK. This is the same soft salmon-rose of Mrs. Perry with delicate basal markings. Much liked by visitors.

SPOTLESS. Soft salmon-rose, but without markings of any kind.

TANGEE. Pure orange-red, tho darker than the common form. Erect and of good growth habit. It is barbaric, but usable.

T.A. WESTON. A double Gold of Ophir, small, not weedy, and very attractive early sort. Sent us by the much-loved Tom Weston himself, tho he objected to our naming it for him.

THORA PERRY. With us, the best white Poppy and the only one we now grow. Erect, clear colored, and lasting. 60¢ ea.; 5-1.50.

WELCOME. A deep scarlet, with a shaggy black center. Slightly lighter than Lulu Neeley, and a bit earlier.

WURTEMBERGIA. Deep reddish scarlet, and our largest sort.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA.

The first spring flowers are the most welcome of the year, and this is almost the first of all. Its clusters of finely divided foliage appear with the first warm days, and when the Crocus and Snowdrops are at their best, this too is flowering, tho it lasts longer. In effect, it is a bright rosy purple Dutchman's Breeches. The little corms multiply, so that they soon carpet large areas, tho they are not weedy. By June, the foliage is entirely gone. Plant it under shrubs, with Tulips, or along the edge of any border for a bit of bright color, --EARLY. FOR JULY AND AUGUST ONLY, -15¢ each; five or more at 10¢ each.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS.

We have a moderate number of Crown Imperials, growing in our own beds. Most of these flowered this past spring, tho a frost claimed some of the blooms. This bulb makes a lush green growth very early, and should have a protected position, so far as frost is concerned. It flowers in early May, and is now entirely ripened. Plant just under the surface, and as soon as received. 60¢ each; five or more at 50¢ each.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

The MADONNA LILY was again available in quantity last fall but many bulbs were received too late for planting in cold climates. This happened to us, but the extremely late fall was a help, and we have a fine bed, now nearly in bloom. Bulbs will be ready to ship in August. Plant this Lily just under the surface. And dig the soil under the bulb, full of rich compost or old manure, if you wish best results. You will be repaid with tall spikes of fragrant white blooms in July. Dust with a neutral copper dust, or spray with Bordeaux to prevent the attacks of Botrytis which are this Lily's worst enemy.

STRONG BULBS, 50¢ each; five or more for 45¢ each.

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BEARDED IRIS.

We realize full well that there are many new Iris that we might add to our collection. But after seeing them in flower again, we maintain that it would be hard to find a medium priced collection, representing so many colors and types, and so sure to grow strongly and well. From this list, any gardener can select colors he likes, and use them as specimens, or massed for color effect, secure in the knowledge that his planting will be successful from every viewpoint.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST, WHEN IRIS SHOULD BE PLANTED, WE WILL SEND STRONG SINGLE RHIZOMES OF THE FOLLOWING SORTS AT 25¢ EACH. FIVE OF ANY ONE KIND FOR \$1.00. AND WE WILL SEND YOU TEN DIFFERENT SORTS, OUR SELECTION, FOR \$2.25.

ALLURE. A delightful blend of soft pink and soft yellow. 40"

ANDANTE. Evenly colored, rich reddish purple. 36" tall.

APHRODITE. Even lilac pink. A tall, brightly colored sort. 44"

AUTUMN KING. Dark blue purple. Flowers again in fall. 36" tall.

AUTUMN QUEEN. A lovely pure white, also fall flowering. 18"

BLUE BANNER. Two lovely shades of blue. A fringed and fragrant flower. No other quite like it. 36" tall.

B. Y. MORRISON. Violet and deep purple. Rich. Strong growing.

CAROLINE E. STRINGER. Soft pale pink. Distinctive enough to be both beautiful and lovely in the garden.

CORONATION. Brilliant deep clear golden yellow. 40".

DEJAH. A tall, dark silvery blue bloom. Evenly colored thruout.

FIREFALL. Bronze red in effect. Fine for garden massing.

FOLKWANG. Not tall, but a fine lustrous pink in color.

FRIEDA MOHR. The most popular pink Iris. Falls are deeper than the standards. Blooms of extra size and fragrance. 42".

GABRIEL. A clear violet blue. Excellent plant and splendid color.

LORD LAMBOURNE. Early, fragrant. Rich madder-crimson and soft rose. In effect, dusky red. 42" tall.

MEDRANO. Dark smoky claret, or reddish purple. Fine for effect.

MILDRED PRESBY. Deep pansy violet and white, bicolor. 30" tall.

MME. CHOBOUT. Yellow white and buff, spotted and streaked wine-red.

MODOC. Almost black. Deep velvety purple, resembling velvet.

MORNING SPLENDOR. Rich red in color, or fiery red in sun. 36".

PLUIE D'OR. Deep clear yellow. Grows 41" tall, and flowers very profusely. Most highly rated in its color.

RAMESES. Honey yellow and pink, -a glorious blend of color. 42"

RED RADIANCE. Rich glowing red. Not tall (32"), but splendid.

1947, -to date, con.

So far this year we have not had any new plants offered us by gardeners. We did manage to trade for a number of buds of the smaller White Lady-Slipper, which had been grown in a customers garden. Our hope is that it will be possible to make them happy in our shade house. Success with *Cypripedium spectabile* makes that seem possible. We found that we could treat this rare orchid just as we would any other hardy plant, once we had induced it to grow in our soil. Last fall we divided it, cut back the roots, planted it in soil in our shade house, and tho it was partly heaved out this spring, we pushed the crowns back into the mud of early spring, and most are now growing nicely, with many in bloom. *C. candidum* may not grow as easily, but we'll give it a trial.

Please don't forget that anything you may have that is unusual, is of interest to us. Many plants we have tried and discarded, and if we do not seem to enthusiastic in replying to your letters at times, please lay it in part to the weather which is always our worst enemy! We can blame many things on that. Usually tho, if we have not known the plant before, we will be only too glad to give it a trial. We get added enjoyment from waiting to see something bloom, no matter what it proves to be at the end. Right now we're waiting to see the first flowers on a Pink, sent us by Mrs. Sidebotham of Baltimore, who says that she brought it from her home in England many years ago, and has kept it ever since, in gardens all over this country. It is called John Ball. As a matter of curiosity, has anyone else ever seen it? We wonder if it was ever disseminated.

So far this season, we have had more visitors than a year ago. Of this, we're very glad, for it is hard to describe plants with words, and we much prefer to have you come here and wander around, seeing for yourself. The place is still not what we would have it, but if it ever stops raining here we go again on that subject.

But there is a subject here, we would like to discuss. In the years past, we were younger, and in fact there were several here who now are busy elsewhere, and the work of keeping things going, and waiting on guests could be spread out and better done. Last season we realized that we could not wander the place with a basket, digging plants as wanted. And we have found too, that we must have one day of rest in seven. Because of the greenhouses, someone is on the place every day in the week. But we do not promise to meet you here on Sunday and we will not dig plants on Sunday. If you are journeying this way, and Sunday will bring you closest, write us for an appointment and we'll try to meet you. Otherwise we work a 54 hour week, and that's long enough!

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PLANNING THE PERENNIAL BORDER.

Last March we outlined the general scheme which we follow in planning a border. On the whole, that was a fairly general discussion of the use of the area available; the soil itself; and plant types. Now to carry it to the logical end, we'd like to consider the actual make-up of the border, and the uses of plants.

There is a vast difference between a planned border, and a plot of ground in which one puts the latest purchase which may have caught the eye in a catalog or at the Shows. Never was this better proven than in the formal garden of Dr. A. B. Bisbee, as those who were able to visit it regularly, can testify. Each bed was planned for form; for color; for succession of bloom. Small nursery plots were maintained, so that plants which had failed could be replaced, and it was not at all unusual to visit the garden in two successive weeks, and find certain beds entirely new, yet looking as if they had always been growing just that way. This was partly gardening skill, ample water and care being a large part of the needful. But back of this was the thought necessary to plan the wanted effect, and then to have the plants for the purpose, at the proper time. Moreover, the Doctor was not tied to ideas. He experimented. Once he asked, "Do you cut your Iris down after flowering?" Then before we could answer, he added, "I always do, I find the foliage is better the rest of the season." And he did cut them right to the crown, as the flowers passed their prime. Most Iris enthusiasts are now holding both hands high

One of the Doctor's quests, was for a perfect edging plant. In his formal beds it was a delight to see evenly spaced tufts of Aubrieta; Arabis or Iberis; some Draba; or perhaps Lavender. But none would flower and hold its form. Therefore he changed them regularly. Phlox subulata in May, would be Veronica incana in July, and as like as not a row of Primula polyanthus would fill the space, making beautiful new leaf growth thru the cooler days of late summer, and fall, to flower profusely the next spring, and be as ruthlessly discarded to the nursery again. Sweetwilliam he liked, and often used in a solid mass, to be followed by Phlox a few weeks later and he would have enjoyed the Dwarf Sweetwilliam now available, as an edging, tho he would have demanded a Dwarf Phlox perhaps, to follow it.

BEARDED IRIS.

SEMINOLE. An older red toned Iris, but still one of the best.

SENSATION. Clear blue, neither purple or lavender. Large flower.

SHEKINAH. A soft lemon yellow, pleasing in its cool tone.

SIMONE VASSIERE. A blue bicolor; soft colored standards and deeper falls. Hardy, vigorous, and free flowering. Tall, 48".

SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU. A very dark purple, quite even in its coloring, and one of the best deep colored sorts.

SUSAN BLISS. A fine lilac pink, or just off lavender. Beautiful.

TAJ MAHAL. A splendid white, we think it the best of all.

VENUS DE MILO. A fragrant, tall (42") white. Still of the best.

VESPER GOLD. Yellow toned. Tall stems, very heavily flowered.

YOLANDE. Even dark blue purple. Striking when massed. Tall.

DWARF BEARDED IRIS.

We have a number of sorts of Iris pumila, the small early flowering sort, so fine for the Rockery or for edging. Of some, our stock is very low. Rather than list all, we offer a mixture taken from the six best kinds we have.

FIVE MIXED IRIS PUMILA, OUR SELECTION, FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

COLCHICUMS.

Here is one of the few things that you can plant in mid-summer and get results in the form of flowers, before snow flies. These large bulbs, planted at once, will begin flowering in September, and for some many days, will send up large Crocus like flowers in purple or white, from the bare ground. Use them in the Rockery, or in the border, to fill spots apt to be empty in late summer and fall. The spring foliage is not objectionable.

C. AUTUMNALE MAJOR. Bright purple form. 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00.

C. AUTUMNALE ALBUM. White form. 25¢ each; 5 for \$1.00.

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA.

The Hardy Amaryllis is almost a Miracle Bulb. Like the Colchicums, it makes a spring growth, but does not flower. It dies away in late June. Then, along in August, out of the bare ground, like magic, appears a bare stem, which quickly grows to two feet or more of height, and is topped with an umbel of rose-lilac flowers. It is excellent for planting in shade, and to use with foliage plants which flower earlier, as Daylilies. Is best handled while dormant, in July. Strong bulbs, \$1.00 each.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.

If we had our way, no garden would be without a bed of the Virginia Cowslip, as it is sometimes called. Native to open woodland, from New York south and west, it lends itself to any partly shaded spot in the garden. Under shrubs; about Peonies; with Ferns and Trilliums on the shady north side of a home. The blue and pink pendant bells on their foot or more high stem are unequalled for beauty in early spring. Last year we made a heavy planting and we have the finest lot ever of STRONG NURSERY GROWN ROOTS, ready in July, or later, at- 25¢ each; five for \$1.00; 100--\$18.00

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ROOTS AND BULBS FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES. Nearly identical with our native Windflower, save that the blossoms are bright yellow. It grows easily, and is permanent in any good soil. Delightful in early May. N.E. A plant is but a crinkled length of root. Watch for it in the packing material. 25¢ each; 5 for \$1.00.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES. This little native somewhat resembles the Windflower, but is even more attractive. Each stem has several good sized white flowers, flushed pink, in an umbel. Is usually found in open deciduous woodland, at the base of trees, and in rather dry soil. We have at last made a satisfactory location for it, and can be sure of filling orders on time. 25¢ each.

ARISAEMA DRACONTIUM. A plant of the 'Green Dragon' growing in damp cool and shaded soil, is really a lush and attractive thing. The heavy foliage, and the odd tip of the spadix, growing up thru the deeply divided leaves, sometimes to a foot in length, will attract anyone's attention. 25¢ each; 3 for 60¢.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM. The common Jack in the Pulpit. Plant in the same location as the Green Dragon. Attractive at all times, and the bright red cluster of berries will last until late in the fall. 15¢ each; 3 for 35¢; 10 for \$1.00.

CAMASSIA ESCULENTA, or QUAMASH. Ours is the western form of this native bulb, and is regarded as a distinct form by some authorities. It is larger than the eastern form, and a better color. The Indians used this bulb for food. The pear shaped bulb sends up foliage and flower spike in early spring, and the dark blue flowers open in May, when the color is useful in the garden. Plant in clumps, and allow the bulbs to stay undisturbed. They soon make a large mass, in any moist soil, and are happy in the average garden. 25¢ each; 3 for 60¢; 5 for 85¢; 10 for \$1.50.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. The true Moccasin Flower, native to acid soils, usually found under pines or in the edges of sphagnum bogs in this area. Two large green leaves, and a deep rose colored sac-like bloom on a bare stem, in May and June. 35¢ per strong bud.

C. ACAULE ALBUM. The rare white form of the Moccasin Flower grows only in limited areas in this state. We hope to have a moderate number at \$1.00 per bud.

C. CANDIDUM. The Small White Lady-Slipper is not found about us. But we have the promise of a small number of buds of garden grown plants, from another state. Some we shall keep to see if we can grow it as easily as we do C. spectabile. But we shall sell a few, at 50¢ each, per bud.

C. PARVIFLORUM. The smaller Yellow Lady-Slipper is at home on the edge of swampy land in partial shade. It grows for us in our shade house, in a moderately dry soil. 35¢ per bud.

C. PUBESCENS. This, the larger Yellow Lady-Slipper, is found with the preceding, and often in moderately moist soils in open woodland. The color is softer. 35¢ per bud.

C. SPECTABILE. The Showy Lady-Slipper is by far the finest of all our native orchids. It grows in deep cool bogs, on tussocks elevated above the muck, and sometimes a clump will have twenty or more buds. In full bloom the plant will stand to two feet high, and the flowers will be 3" across. Quite often they are doubled. For us, the plant grows well in moderately dry soil, in our shade house, and we have been successful in dividing and increasing it, so that we can offer actually nursery grown plants at 50¢ per strong bud.

PLEASE NOTE. All Cypripedium prices are per bud, and a clump may have several buds, all of which are counted. Plants will be sent out in late August, and thru September.

Planning the Perennial Border, con.

All winter long, the Doctor planned his summer borders, and their changes. Tho he had a large scale plan of the original garden planting, he never referred to it, but kept each separate plot in his mind giving only such directions as were needed to insure having the wanted plants, until the time came to change. But even more than he enjoyed planning the summer's work in winter, he enjoyed planning and planting for the early spring flowers, which had to be done during the summer and fall. It was a constant delight to him, to think up some new use for a bulb or plant that could be tucked out of sight under a mass of foliage, in September, to remain unseen until the first warm spring days, then to pop up for its brief glory, and disappear until another season. Much that he taught during the days we spent in the garden, and the evenings we spent considering and planning for another day, has been forgotten. But the lesson of happiness in an all engrossing hobby has not.

To plan a satisfactory Perennial Border is not just a matter of planting. No two places are alike. No two persons will enjoy the same results. Peonies and Phlox make a fine combination for the center of the beds, but only if both are given care and made to flower at their best, neither crowding the other. Poppies are glorious at their season, but must you depend on annuals to fill the space they leave when they are thru? (The Doctor cut them down to the ground, as the flowers faded, too). Why not have a little side border on which to draw for some clumps of Liatris, that will effectively fill that void for the rest of the season. Bleedingheart makes a fine display at its season of bloom, and in our cool summers, and especially if in shade, it looks quite well all summer. But as a usual rule, old foliage are not so fine as new. Dicentra may be cut down, and will reappear in better garments quite often. The Colchicum and Mertensia foliage that are around it are done by that time. Into the spot, what? If in shade, try some Heuchera. They will transplant nicely from that nursery bed, even in full bloom, and will like the lessened heat during August, while their foliage will be an effective foil for the Colchicum blooms in September. And if the spot were sunny, small potted Mums will do, and what a display they'll make from late August on.

One starts planning such a border in the catalogs of winter, and keeps right on thru spring and summer days, till fall and winter again, on and on thru the years. No one can do it as well as you can do it for yourself.

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SHADE GARDENING.

Many small homes have two planting problems. Where space is limited, we have seen beds of perennials next the house, rather than shrubs, and we rather like the idea. One of the problems then is the exposed south side, baked to a crisp in the summer sun, and with premature growth in early spring. But to many a gardener, the entirely shady north side is a bigger worry.

One such spot we know is filled with these plants. Daylilies and Columbines. Some Mertensia and Bleedingheart. Lily of the Valley and Hepaticas. Bloodroot and Ferns. Some clumps of Cimicifuga are for emphasis, tho we'd almost prefer the taller Thalictrums. All of these do well where they get no direct sunlight at any time.

Along another low old house, we remember with pleasure seeing a whole mass of Primula japonica. With it were Ladyslippers quite perfectly happy, while whole mats of Maidenhair Fern dominated the scene from a foliage standpoint. The growth of these three was too strong to permit much else, but we always felt it was too entirely a spring effect, and would have used Lycoris and Colchicum at least. Aconites too, would have helped here, and been very happy.

All of the Hostas or Plantain Lilies enjoy shade, save perhaps the large fall flowering white form. But these are foliage plants only, and if used, they should have a generous sprinkling of spring flowering natives, like the Dicentras and Anemones which die away quickly, and won't mind being lost under the foliage the rest of the summer. Camassia in clumps would give height, early in the season, and Arisaemas will give a different foliage and height too, at another period.

Of course if you have a soil that is acid enough to permit growing Rhododendron and Azalea, you can use them. But this can be used in a different way. Plant a lot of the Dwarf Cornel or Bunchberry, together with Arbutus, Pyrola elliptica and Chamaephila umbellata. Use a lot of Cypripedium acaule. Trilliums will grow here, tho if the soil is really acid, they may not be as happy as the others. And the same is true of Polygala paucifolia and the Actaeas.

Of course any such place is ideal for all but a few Ferns. Once we saw Lygodium palmatum, the Climbing Fern, growing on the shady side of a garage, and trained to cord like Morning Glory. The soil was right, and vigorous growth had resulted, so that the frond were at least four feet tall before any fruiting pinnae were seen. The effect was odd, but had a few other ferns been added, like some of the Oak or Beech Ferns, or the Narrow-leaf Spleenwort, it would have been perfect.

ROOTS AND BULBS FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS. This is the Squirrel Corn, and it is usually plentiful on stony soils, or about the base of ledges in open woodland. It may be easily grown in any partly shady location. Growth starts very early, and the yellow white flowers appear in May, over filmy foliage. 15¢ each; 10-1.00.

D. CUCULLARIA. This is the Dutchman's Breeches of our childhood often called Bleedingheart in some sections. Much like the preceding but a different bulb and flower. SAME PRICES.

ISOPYRUM BITERMATUM. The False Rue-Anemone much resembles the Anemonella, but is distinct from it. The plant grows from a mass of fine hair-like roots, with no apparent buds. A very charming thing in shade. 25¢ each; 5 for 1.00.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. This is Bloodroot, which often carpets a shady and damp roadside in May, with great sheets of white, above the large round blue-green leaves. It is found as well on dry hillsides, where it loves to lie under a stone to keep cool. Plant it under shrubs, or on the north side of the house, with ferns, for spring beauty. Use it too under Ferns, or Gypsophila, in the border. 15¢ each; 10-1.25.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. The Nodding Trillium, found on fairly dry soils, often in pine lands if not too dense. Drooping white flowers on a slender petiole, are an inch across.

T. ERECTUM. The Wake Robin, or Purple Trillium, is a fine sturdy form, usually found in open, rather dry woodland.

T. ERECTUM ALBUM. A white form of the preceding, from Carolina.

T. GRANDIFLORUM. The Great White Trillium, grows to a foot and a half of height, and is topped by a fine white flower, often 3" across, over large green leaves, some 6" wide. This bloom slowly changes to a rosy pink. Attractive at all times, and by far the finest form. Use it with Mertensia.

T. NIVALE. Grows about 6" high, with white flowers of good size erect or drooping. Not native here, but winters well.

T. RECURVATUM. Another more southern form, growing to 18" high, with odd brown purple flowers, held stiffly erect.

T. SESSILE LUTEUM. The Yellow Trillium is different, and charming. It is of easy culture here, tho a southerner, - in part shade.

T. STYLOSUM. Finest of the southern Trilliums, that will grow here, this has rose-pink flowers nearly as large as those of T. grandiflorum, but slightly drooping.

T. UNDULATUM. The Painted Trillium, with white flowers blotched red or purple in the throat. It is a northern form, most at home in cold woodland, and grows at a greater depth, often six inches down, than any other form we know.

TRILLIUM PRICES.

ALL THE PRECEDING ARE 15¢ each; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$12.00.

PINK LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Continued interest in this plant, induced in part by Mr. Tom Williams, 'Old Dirt Dobber', and in part by the small advertisement we placed in the Flower Grower, causes us to offer it here. This colored form of Convallaria majalis, grows under exactly the same conditions as does the white form. It needs shade to be at its best, and a fertile loamy soil, but it will grow anywhere. Due to the very small supply of plants available, we send out Pips only. A Pip is a growing bud, which will produce a leaf, and perhaps a flower, next year. Oftentimes, several Pips will be found on one root. All are counted. We have a good supply available for Fall delivery and will send them out in September at 25¢ per Pip; 5 or more at 20¢ each.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

DAFFODILS.

We have found, somewhat to our surprise, that we can grow excellent bulbs of most Narcissus here. Many small bulbs and offsets of our plantings of two years ago, were made last fall and the bloom this spring surprised us, while investigation of the bulbs now beginning to ripen shows good size and health. Therefore we are again able to offer freshly dug bulbs for shipment during August and September, from our own cultures, and also to make reductions in our prices.

TRUMPET TYPES.

BEERSHEBA. Finest pure white trumpet sort. Large and perfectly formed. Easy culture and may be forced. 60¢ each; 3 for \$1.50
DAWSON CITY. An extra fine deep golden yellow sort for the garden. 25¢ each; ten or more for 20¢ each.
GOLDEN HARVEST. Excellent for forcing. Larger than King Alfred and earlier. Deep golden yellow. 35¢ each; 10 or more, 25¢ each.
MRS. E. H. KRELAGE. White perianth, and pale yellow trumpet which fades nearly white as it ages, makes this the most beautiful garden Daffodil of its group. 35¢ each; 10 or more, 25¢ each.
ROBERT SYDENHAM. Sulphur yellow flower, a softly charming large flower, of strong growth. 35¢ each; 10 or more for 25¢ each.
SPRING GLORY. A fine, true bicolor, with a white perianth and a pure yellow trumpet. A fine garden sort. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.
TRESSERVE. A two-toned yellow flower, which is distinctly fine and different in the garden. 25¢ each; 10 or more for 20¢ each.

OTHER TYPES.

ACTAEA. This is the largest Poets Narcissus grown, - a clear white flower, with a bright red cup. 15¢; 10 for \$1.00.
CARLTON. A clear yellow, short trumpet sort, extremely large, and flowers profusely. 25¢ each; 10 or more for 20¢ each.
FIRETAIL. Reminds one of a Poets, but has a more distinct cup. White perianth, and a brilliant scarlet orange center. It is very popular, and fine. 25¢ each; 10 or more for 20¢ each.
JOHN EVELYN. Another short trumpet, with a giant white perianth and a flat lemon yellow cup, fluted and shirred to the base. Of easy culture, and very distinct. 25¢ each; 10 or more, - 20¢.
MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE. A smaller trumpet, or leedsii, this is the famous "Pink Daffodil". Ivory white perianth and a slim long trumpet of apricot pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge. 60¢ each; 3 for \$1.50.
ORANGE QUEEN. A little Jonquil, this is delightfully fragrant and has 2 or 3 flowers on a stem, intense golden orange. 15¢ ea.
TWINK. A tall strong sort, with an almost fully double bloom, not trumpet shaped, and with petals alternating in yellow and clear orange. Fine for the garden or for forcing. Soon makes a large clump. 25¢ each; 10 or more for 20¢ each.

TULIPS.

As this is written, we are being told that the crops of many bulbs in Holland have been harmed by the severe winter and dry hot spring. It is doubtful if so many first grade bulbs of Tulips as were available last year, will be sent us this Fall. We were therefore very glad to receive an assurance that we would receive our usual needs of top sized, well varied **MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.** We do suggest early ordering, however. We will ship in September. 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 100 for \$8.00.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

In another of Robinson's stories, Sam Lovel, the tall Yankee hunter, and his companion have been caught without shelter on an island in Lake Champlain, during one of our summer storms. The following is Sam's comment, -

"I don't s'pose it's nothin' tu what they hed time o' the flood, but I du feel mor'n I ever did afore for the poor creeturs 'at was auten the ark."

I know just what he meant. In May, we had twenty-four rainy days. A wet April had left our fields soggy, the cold weather did not help to dry them out, and we have done practically all the work we would normally do in May, in June, with much that is undone, and some that is now too late. Even so, I didn't appreciate how wet we were until I was told that Carp from the lake were swimming on a river-side field and the weeding crew complained that the rubber weeding pads we use, were wetting thru!

The condition is general, I learn from letters that come to my desk. Therefore I will not complain. During the season just past, we worked under unusual difficulties it is true. But we managed to get orders out on time, and I think we did a better than usual job. We have had very few complaints. In almost every case these were due to delay in the mails. For example, one package to Oregon took sixteen days. We have just had one come thru in six from the same city. This may be a good place to repeat for the benefit of those who are just becoming acquainted with us, our promise that if a shipment arrives in poor condition, and we are notified at once, we will replace it at once, to the best of our ability. Truly, we'd prefer to have you write us at once, if a shipment seems bad. If you are sure the plants are dead, say so. If not plant them, but let us know. Then if they fail to grow, report that. The earlier letter serves as a proof of the justice of your complaint. What would you do, if along in August, you were notified that something sent out in April or May, had failed to grow? We have no idea what care the plant may have received. The classic example here is the man who wanted replacement on a grape vine which had died. When quizzed a bit, I found he had had it two years, and that it had born fruit. And when you write us, do it with a smile. We try our best to make everything right, and if we fail we are hurt enough without having our failure rubbed in.

Gardenside Nurseries, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont

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